

VOL. XLVIII. No. 15,463.

THE NEWS IN LONDON.

VARIOUS VIEWS OF THE GREAT GLADSTONE VICTORY AT KENNINGTON.

MR. O'BRIEN STILL A SUBJECT OF DEBATE.—LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S CRITICISMS OF THE GOVERNMENT.—SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT BETWEEN TWO FIRES.—THE MUNCIPALITY'S LAST JOB.—"THE QUICK OR THE DEAD?"

(BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Copyright, 1889. By The New-York Tribune.

London, March 16.—Early yesterday evening before the votes had been counted at Kennington I met a Minister and asked him whether they were going to win.

"No," he answered, "we are sure to lose."

"Why?"

"Well, our only chance was on a small poll. We hear that the voting has been very heavy. All our agents have told us for days that a full vote meant defeat. It is not Pigott; it is not 'The Times'; it is not the Irish press; it is not Ireland at all. The Kennington electors are for none of these things. It is Mr. Gladstone, the late member, who will beat us. His default as a trustee, his being sent to jail, was bad enough. But he has left debts unpaid, and a general evil odor has thrived on the constituency. People detest him, and will take their revenge by voting for Mr. Beaumont."

Such were the reasons which convinced this Tory leader that defeat was coming; and it came. Be his reasons good or bad, they are not a kind likely to be made public here. By-elections are supposed to turn on questions of high policy, and they are discussed as such. There is immense excitement on one side, and depression on the other. Home Rule stock goes up or down as respectable gentlemen labelled Liberal or Tory get a few hundred more or less votes in suburban districts. A scoundrel like Pigott or a scamp like Gent Davis may do more for the Irish cause at a given moment than Mr. Gladstone or Mr. Parnell. Kennington, beyond doubt, will influence general opinion, whether it expresses general opinion or not. To use a phrase current on these occasions, it is a blow to the Government; "The Daily News" says a death-blow, but this Government has already received at least a dozen death-blows from that journal, and yet it miraculously and maliciously survives them all, and may even survive this.

Serious Tories do not pretend, as "The Standard" says, to minimize the importance of the defeat. All the explanations in the world will not deprive figures of their significance. Such explanations as that and other journals of like faith now give are of the usual kind. The Tories have not lost votes; there has been no changing from side to side; Mr. Balfour Hope polls more votes than did Gent Davis; Mr. Beaumont's increased support came from what is called the reserve vote. Mr. Balfour Hope is a nephew of Lord Salisbury and a cousin to Mr. Balfour. Whether these kinships helped or harmed him seems uncertain. Mr. Beaumont is a local man and employs a great number of Kennington workmen; the head of a firm of distillers, yet he had, I believe, the support of the temperance party. Mr. Gladstone, when he sat for Greenwich, was junior colleague to a gin distiller.

But enough of details. It is sufficient to say that the Gladstonian victory in Kennington is a victory won by a far greater majority than the most sanguine could have expected. It will give fresh vigor and volume to the Liberal cry for dissolution, and fresh stimulus to the Tory resolve not to dissolve. National defence, the Parnell Commission, prisoners in Ireland and the inevitable Mr. O'Brien have divided between them this week the attention of Parliament. Of asking questions on these three subjects there is no end. The real contest on the Commission will begin next week, when the Attorney-General's salary has to be voted. The Opposition will then make their formal attack on Sir Richard Webster.

Meanwhile Mr. O'Brien's treatment in prison is still solemnly debated. Even Mr. Gladstone thinks it his duty to intervene. Mr. Sexton has managed to raise a direct issue of veracity between the prison officials on the one hand and the Mayor of Clonmel on the other, whose accounts are alleged to be based on Mr. O'Brien told him. Mr. Gladstone will on Monday ask Mr. Balfour to appoint a committee to look into the matter. If Mr. Balfour refuses, there will be one more debate on this momentous clothes question. Such a question as Mr. Balfour has made respecting prison matters, which is not large, has whetted the Irish appetite for more. What Mr. Balfour promised when opposing Mr. O'Connor's Prison bill on Wednesday was to see if the general treatment of prisoners could be improved. He made no pledge, and gave no hint even if he intended to recognize offenders under the Crimes Act as political prisoners. He did, however, say that he was not in favor of cast-iron uniformity.

Lord Randolph Churchill's attitude continues to puzzle the politicians, and puzzles plain people still more. His civilities to Mr. Stanhope on the Army questions were not, it appears, meant to go beyond Mr. Stanhope. Toward the Admiralty, and especially toward Lord George Hamilton, he is as implacable as ever. His letter to Sir Edward Reed has in it that note of personal as well as of political antagonism which Lord Randolph seldom takes the trouble to conceal where it exists. "Such an exposure and confession," writes he, "of utter incompetence would insure prompt dismissal and probably professional ruin if Lord George were a private person." The exposure and confession are, of course, in Lord Randolph's mind, to be found in Lord George's speech on Admiralty affairs.

This morning appears another letter from Lord Randolph, explaining that he is not against all schemes for strengthening the navy, but against all bad schemes. This will not give much comfort to the Government.

Sir William Harcourt is in the awkward position of being under fire at the same time from Mr. Davitt and Lord Hartington. Mr. Davitt attacks him for the cruelty with which he was treated while a convict. Lord Hartington accuses him of being the real author of "Parnellism and Crime." To the first charge Sir William has offered but a lame defence; to the second, as yet, none. What Lord Hartington does is to quote from one of Sir William's speeches in the House of Commons in 1861, when he said that the doctrine of the Land League as expounded by Mr. Devoy was the doctrine of treason and assassination, and denounced the Fenians and the Leaguers as confederates.

The Metropolitan Board of Works is determined to do as he has lived, in the odor of scandal and corruption. It dies, or would have died, regularly on April 1. Yesterday this interesting body voted by three to one to accept a tender for a tunnel between Blackwall and Greenwich at a cost of over 300,000 pounds sterling, and the scheme involves an ultimate outlay of a million and a half sterling. Lord Rosebery, as chairman of the new London County Council, which would have to carry on the contract, protested, and Mr. Stansfeld, as president of the Local Government

Board, protested; both vainly. "We have the legal power to perpetrate this last job; there is money in it, and we mean to have it." Such is substance was the answer of the Board of Works. They voted their job and adjourned till next Friday, then to seal the contract. But they never will seal it. Hidden away in the Local Government Act has been discovered a power by which, on application from the County Council, all municipal authorities may be abolished off the face of the earth before their due time. The London County Council will meet on Tuesday, and will apply to Mr. Ritchie to exercise this power; Mr. Ritchie will joyfully exercise it, and the Board of Works, like the famous London Aldermen, will wake up next Friday to find its throat cut.

The greatest secrets seem to be those which come out soonest; and Mr. Grove's new magazine is one of them. Why it should be a great secret I know not, but it has got into print. Its features are to be cheapness, short articles, and a hearing for all sides. What Mr. Grove means is to make it a sixpenny "Nineteenth Century"; not an easy thing.

Miss Amelia Rives's "The Quick or the Dead," long an object of English curiosity, is now published in London with a preface by the author, alleging that in her book the pure will see purity and the foul-minded foulness. This, thinks "The Athenaeum," which reviews it to-day, is going too far; and it declares that in the general tone of the book there is nothing particularly dreadful. Its style, according to the same critic, is somewhat too luxurious; epithets are dashed in without meaning; the book, however, has one decided merit: it shows a vigorous appreciation of character. Londoners are divided on the question whether the book is proper or not, but they read it with eagerness, and admire Miss Rives's portrait at the beginning.

The ice carnival at Albert Hall has the attraction of novelty, and brought together an enormous crowd to see the Duchess of Teck open it. It is a big bazaar, and not much else, but a dozen American ladies are helping their English friends in the selling, and people go to stare, as usual, at the English and Americans alike.

The American baseball teams have been playing at the Crystal Palace and at Bristol, and returned to London last night. The Duke of Beaufort and other important personages welcomed them to the West of England, lunched them, and watched their game with interest and with many wise shakes of the head, now accepted as the correct cricketing attitude. Mr. John Hollingshead has asked them to supper to-night, at Niagara in London, with a good company to meet them. G. W. S.

A TOTTERING FRENCH BANK.

TWENTY MILLION OF FRANCS YET NEEDED TO SAVE THE COMPOTR D'ESCOMPTE.

Paris, March 16.—No decision was reached at the meeting of financiers at the Ministry of Finance to-day in regard to the liquidation and reconstruction of the Compotir d'Escompte, and there will be another meeting at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. It is believed that 20,000,000 francs additional will be necessary to save the Compotir d'Escompte from judicial liquidation.

In the absence of foreign advice and home trading, yesterday's copper market in this city was absolutely dead. During the whole day there was not a single sale, either of spot metal or futures, and being Saturday, the only prices recorded on the one call were for "good merchantable" spot, 12 cents and 10 cents bid and asked. For March delivery 12.35 cents was offered, but seller remained firm at 15.50, no speculative transactions being recorded.

Mr. H. H. Kane, of the American Mining Company, and a representative of the firm of J. & W. Abbott & Co., the New-York agents of the Société des Mines de Paris, yesterday, with a view to arriving at a definite understanding as to the present status and future management of the affairs of the syndicate.

A FRENCH DEPUTY ABUSES A MINISTER.

Paris, March 16.—There was an exciting scene in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday. M. Laguerre, of the Patriote League, made a speech attacking M. Constans, the Minister of the Interior, whom he accused of having engaged in doubtful transactions while acting as president of a financial concern in Lyons, in 1882, and ended by calling him a fraudulent Minister.

The speech caused a tumult in the Chamber, and the Speaker formally censured M. Laguerre for his utterances.

M. Constans made an indignant denial of the charges and retorted upon M. Laguerre by saying that nobody quite knew where that gentleman's fortune came from.

THE MATTER WAS THEN DROPPED.

The "Sole" asserts that the Government has warned certain wealthy foreigners living in France, who are known to have assisted Paris yesterday, with a view to their being expelled the country unless they stop supplying him with funds.

MISS CALDWELL PRESENTED TO THE POPE.

Rome, March 16.—The Pope to-day gave a special audience to Bishop Keane, who is to be rector of the Catholic University which is to be erected at Washington. Bishop Keane presented Miss Caldwell, his sister and her aunt, to the Pope, who specially blessed Miss Caldwell for her generosity in endowing the University, and promised that he would assist in the services of a private mass, which he invited the ladies and the bishop to attend on Wednesday.

A GAME OF BALL AT LEYTON, ENGLAND.

London, March 16.—The American baseball teams played a game at Leyton to-day. The game was won by the Boston team, the score standing Chicago 12, Albion 6.

TASCOOT NOT YET A CAPTIVE.

Indianapolis, March 16.—"The Journal" dispatch from Winnipeg says: "There is no doubt that Stone, of Chicago, was seen a few days ago, and that Tascoot was in his vicinity. Some strangers were seen on Lake Winnipeg and this led to the report that Tascoot had gone to the Pacific coast."

A PROTEST FROM THE COSSACK LEADER.

Paris, March 16.—The "Globe," the organ of the Patriote League, publishes a letter from M. Achnoff, the leader of the Cossack expedition to the Red Sea, in which he protests against the French bombardment of the position occupied by his expedition at Sagallo, and complains of the action of the Governor of Obock in refusing to permit the transmission of dispatches from him to the Russian Government.

FEARS OF RIOTING IN IRELAND.

Dublin, March 16.—Seventy policemen have been sent to Lurgan, County Armagh, owing to fears that rioting will occur there on St. Patrick's day.

MAHDIISTS DEFEATED IN THE SUDAN.

Cairo, March 16.—A messenger who has arrived at Wady Halfa reports that a battle between the followers of Senusel and the Mahdists has taken place at Sinn, to the southwest of Bard, and that the former were victorious. Both sides suffered heavy losses. Among the killed were two Mahdi chiefs.

LOUIS ULBRICH DEAD.

Paris, March 16.—Louis Ulbrich, the French poet, is dead. He was born in 1822, at Troyes. In 1844 he published "Gloriana," a volume of poems, and in 1853 he became Editor of the "Revue de Paris." Later he wrote for some French journals and was the author of several tales, plays and political letters, remarkable for candor.

MR. MANSTFIELD'S "RICHARD III."

London, March 16.—Mr. Manstfield's production of "Richard III." at the Globe Theatre to-night met with a justified anticipation in every respect. Mr. Manstfield gave an admirable portrayal of King Richard, and received numerous recalls.

Carries families that the suit grows out of a contract in which Aronson agreed to present his comic opera company at Ford's during October, 1888, and February, 1889. Afterward Mr. Ford was applied to to know whether the dates could not be changed. Mr. Aronson insisted on having dates assigned to him, which were covered by contracts made by Mr. Ford with other dramatic companies. It is thought that Mr. Aronson's defence will be that the agent who contracted with Mr. Ford was not an authorized agent.

ALONG THE RAGING ATLANTIC.

A BARK WRECKED AND 14 SEAMEN LOST.

THE E. L. PETTINGILL, OF PORTLAND, ME., FOUNDER OF THE VIRGINIA CAPES.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Norfolk, Va., March 16.—Since Thursday night a terrific gale has been raging off the Virginia and North Carolina coasts, and now that it has somewhat abated reports of shipwrecks, suffering and death are being received. The latest news is brought by the steamer "Horse Shoe," which, after a long and stormy voyage, arrived at the American wharf, E. L. Pettingill, of Portland, Me., Captain C. C. White, is lying on her beam ends in the Chesapeake Bay, at the tail end of the "Horse Shoe," which is about five miles from the Cape. The bark has been completely wrecked to pieces by the sea, and lies in five fathoms of water, directly on the edge of the channel and in the course followed by incoming vessels. Not a soul was on board. All hands, it is thought, have perished. It is believed that the vessel foundered some time on Thursday night, as the vessel was seen being wrecked about midnight. Little Creek inlet yesterday afternoon. The Pettingill left Baltimore on March 12 for Boston, loaded with coal. She had only arrived at Baltimore a week before she started on her last cruise, having come from Valparaiso. On that cruise she was blown ashore at Virginia Beach but got off again. Captain White had his family aboard at that time, but on his arrival at Baltimore he was informed that the vessel was wrecked and reported it. The loss of Captain White and his crew of thirteen men.

This wreck emphasizes the necessity long since urged for a life-saving station at the point named.

A LIFE-SAVING STATION DESTROYED.

BIG WAVES MAKE HAYCO AT FAR ROCKAWAY—DAMAGES ESTIMATED AT \$25,000—CONET ISLAND PEOPLE AFRAID.

The northeast wind was blowing at the rate of forty-five miles an hour at Far Rockaway yesterday, and huge billows broke upon the land, casting their spray fifty feet into the air and surging far up the sodden strand. Each sea up more and more of the bulwark and pride of the summer city. An old resident said: "Should this northeast continue all week, I wouldn't wonder if we lost the whole beach."

His prophecy seemed likely to be fulfilled, for, at nightfall, the rain was pouring down in torrents, the wind was whistling along the deserted shore with ever increasing violence, and in the waves were the shattered ruins of property, estimated to be worth \$25,000. The damage to the beach itself, incidentally to the loss of the beach for a recreation ground, was estimated at \$25,000. The damage to the beach itself, incidentally to the loss of the beach for a recreation ground, was estimated at \$25,000.

The storm struck Far Rockaway at the worst possible time. No one was prepared for it. For the last five weeks preparations have been under way for the removal of Life-Saving station No. 84, which stood on the beach for a long time, and was completed last August at a cost of \$10,000. It was a two-story building with a cupola, or observatory, and was finished in hard wood. Its occupants were Captain John Henry Abrams, of Inwood, and a crew of seven men. The constant undermining of the waves made it necessary to remove it, and by Thursday night it had been loaded upon a scow, and the scow was taken to the pier at Smith & Co. of No. 16 Exchange Place, this city.

The scow was attached to a tugboat belonging to A. F. Kapella, commanded by Captain Jaycock, of Jersey City. At 6 o'clock in the evening, when a strong southeasterly wind was blowing and the tide was on the rise, he started out with his tow.

It did not take him long to discover that he had made a serious mistake for the scow, which was the point and seeking the more sheltered water of the inlet. She grounded, and her crew escaped with difficulty. The rising tide threw her upon her side, and now she lies filled with water, her smokestack pointing to the inner beach. All night long and all day Friday the waves beat upon the dismantled station, and soon the structure was reduced to its original position.

All that remained of it intact was the cupola, with its flagstaff, which now lies high and dry upon the beach at a point three-quarters of a mile to the west of its original position.

Most of the damage was done. The dancing platform of Patrick Craig was carried away for a distance of sixty feet, and the loss will amount to several thousand dollars. The platform was carried away yesterday they attacked the bathing houses, pavilions and dancing platforms of Gibson, Lockwood & Co., and swept them away like chaff. A hundred feet of the bathing houses were knocked into their original position within a few feet. The loss upon buildings, leading up to the pier, will not, it is said, be covered by \$10,000.

ALTOGETHER DEPRIVED OF THEIR HOME, THE SEA WENT TO THE POINT AND SEEKING THE MORE SHELTERED WATER OF THE INLET.

She grounded, and her crew escaped with difficulty. The rising tide threw her upon her side, and now she lies filled with water, her smokestack pointing to the inner beach. All night long and all day Friday the waves beat upon the dismantled station, and soon the structure was reduced to its original position.

DESTRUCTION OF THE JERSEY COAST.

ONE LIFE LOST AT LONG BRANCH—A HIGH TIDE SWEEPED OVER SEA BRIGHT.

Atlantic City, March 16 (Special).—The wind last night and the extreme high tide this morning caused the delay of a Philadelphia express train bound for this city for over three hours, while two departing trains from here were similarly detained by the masses of sea refuse which lined the tracks the entire width of the meadows beyond the city. In the city proper nothing was reported as being out of the ordinary. The ocean for the past two days has been a sublime sight, and thousands have gathered on the beach to witness the terrible force of the waves.

Long Branch, N. J., March 16.—The severe storm and high tide which have prevailed along the coast for the past twenty-four hours have caused a great amount of damage. The wind at one time blew at the rate of fifty miles an hour from the north and northeast. The tide in the Shrewsbury River ran higher than in many years. The costly concrete bulkhead in front of the Mansion House is entirely down. R. J. Robbins's bulkhead, which withstood the storm of November and January, has been seriously damaged by the sea. Two houses in course of erection at Ellenton were blown down. A sum of one hundred dollars was lost in the destruction of property. The ocean, which has been driven in by the wind, has been driven in by the wind, and has been driven in by the wind.

SEA BRIGHT, N. J., MARCH 16.—AT HIGH TIDE TO-NIGHT THE HEAVY SEA BROKE OVER THE BEACH AND IS NOW SWEEPING THROUGH THE HOLLOW ALMOST IN THE CENTRE OF THE TOWN.

The piles of lumber from bulkheads have been carried to ocean-ave, striking the fishermen's huts in the hollow and demolishing them. The fishermen and hollers were compelled to take refuge in boats to get to places of safety. Some of the fishermen have succeeded in saving much of their household effects. The water in some streets is three feet deep and running with great force. It is feared that the bulkheads will be undermined and carried into the sea. A large force of men are at work trying to save the property. The large bulkhead built for Senator John R. McPherson in front of his former home has been carried away. The bulkhead at Monmouth Beach has been swept away.

BRANDEIS QUILTS SAMOA.

THE GERMAN DISTURBER FOLLOWS THE EXAMPLE OF KLEIN.

MATAAPA CONFIDENT THAT HE WILL BE VICTORIOUS—THE GERMAN SYMPATHIZER TAMASESE HAS FEW WARRIORS LEFT—NO EFFORT MADE TO ENFORCE MARTIAL LAW—ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES SHIP VANDALIA AT APIA.

Copyright, 1889. By The Western Associated Press.

Apia, Samoa, March 16.—During the last month the German authorities, both Consular and Naval, have maintained a state of inactivity. This condition of affairs dates back to the arrival of the steamer "Vandalia" with dispatches for the German Consul on January 23, and is, no doubt, the result of the orders then received. The declaration of a state of war in the Samoa Islands seems to have become a dead letter, while the military occupation of Apia, which the declaration of martial law would seem to have implied, has no existence save the maintenance of a strong guard at the German Consulate. A guard is still kept at the American and English Consulates.

The German Consul has made repeated overtures to Mataafa looking to the adjustment of the quarrel, and the conclusion of terms of peace, but the terms proposed always embody a strong German interest in the future administration of affairs, to which Mataafa declares he will under no circumstances consent. Negotiations have, therefore, been of no value, and German officials occupy the unenviable position of men who have deeply compromised themselves without seeing their way clear to a retreat consistent with dignity.

Mataafa, in the midst of his warriors, rests secure in his entrenched camp and awaits the arrival of Admiral Kimberly, having full faith in the support of the United States. His pickets five miles extend down the coast for a distance of five miles, close espionage being maintained on the road leading from Apia to Lualu and Lutumu. Tamasese, with his forces, now reduced by desertion to about 600 warriors, still occupies the large fort at Lutumu. A great number of his former adherents have joined the standard of Mataafa, or, grown weary of war, have returned to their native districts. There has been no collision between the opposing forces for a long time. On February 9 a small detached party of Mallettes men, reconnoitering near the fort, fell in with a foraging party of the enemy, and succeeded in killing one of Tamasese's greatest leaders and staunch supporters, Solo Futi, a chief from Mataafa in Samoa.

On February 12 the British war vessel "Calliope," Captain H. H. Kane, arrived from New Zealand to relieve the Royal, and the latter sailed for Auckland on February 4. This change has been a source of untold satisfaction to the English residents in Samoa, as well as to their consular representative. The change showered upon Captain Kane, of the Royal, by the colonial press simply voices the indignation feeling of his countrymen in Samoa, whose interest he looked after in a dilatory and lukewarm manner, and whose property he announced himself without authority to protect. There can be no doubt that the cordial feelings and unity of purpose which characterized the relations between his predecessor, Captain Pell, of the Wizard, and the English Consul, had no existence in the case of Captain Kane. Early in the month Captain Kane issued orders that the consular courts, the American and English—were considered by him as open for the hearing of causes, despite his proclamation of martial law, reserving to himself, however, the administration of the police under the regulations of January 18, 1888. Thus by acknowledging the ability of these courts to perform their civil functions undisturbed, he virtually abdicated the necessity for the establishment of martial law, and gave rather a farcical aspect to that arbitrary act on the part of the German commander.

Another fact, proving that Germany recognized its original stand to be untenable, is found in the issue of "The Samoa Times," the English newspaper, which was suspended by the German Consul as a dangerous organ. The editor felt the pulse of the press censor on February 4 by the publication of a single sheet "Extra," and on February 9 the regular sheet appeared again. The revival of the suppressed paper has called for no comment from Dr. Knappe, the German Consul, who evinced a far calmer frame of mind than that displayed in his dictatorial actions of three weeks ago.

On February 5 the steamer Lebeck left this port for Sydney, carrying Dr. Brandeis, the ex-German artillery officer, and premier of Tamasese, who has for a long time been the bone of contention in Samoa, and has done much to precipitate the present crisis. It is rumored that he has been ordered home to explain his conduct to the Government at Berlin.

On February 12 the German man-of-war Eber, which left Apia on the 10th, returned to this port. Her arrival and the dispatches which she undoubtedly brought to the effect that Admiral Kimberly had been changed to the condition of affairs. Whether the German Government will endeavor to maintain the position taken by its officials here, or has issued instructions to incur in any further action, is a matter of conjecture. It is known that in the present month the United States ships Trenton and Vandalia had been ordered to Samoa, and had sailed in obedience to their instructions. The Vandalia arrived on the evening of February 23. The arrival of the flagship Trenton was anxiously awaited, as it was hoped that Admiral Kimberly's instructions will empower him speedily to terminate the uncertainty as to the outcome of the present struggle. Mataafa is firm in his determination to receive the support of the United States Government, and has reiterated his determination to do nothing until the Admiral's arrival, fully appreciating the fact that in the event of a German ultimatum he must be seconded by the patron whose power can compel proper recognition of right and justice. Tamasese's force, weakened by desertion, since the outbreak of the war, has almost entirely disappeared from the scene.

IMPRISONED FOR FIFTY HOURS IN A MINE.

PETER NEARSHALSKY TAKEN FROM THE BLACK DIAMOND COLLIERY ALIVE AND WELL.

Mount Carmel, Penn., March 16.—Peter Nearshalsky, after fifty hours of imprisonment in the Black Diamond Colliery, was hoisted to the surface at 4 o'clock this morning. His appearance was the signal for cheers from thousands of throats, which were heard for miles. He had been half-buried, and had given up all hope when his rescuers reached the "breast" in which he was imprisoned. Strange to say, his injuries, aside from his nervous prostration, are not serious. After the five men were taken out alive last night it was supposed that Nearshalsky was dead, but the search was continued with the result stated above.

THOROUGHLY WASHED BY WHITE CAPS.

Belvidere, N. J., March 16.—White caps are making their presence felt in upper Warren County. At Trappanville they called on H. C. Lenora, and leading him to the shop of Mr. Runyon they stripped him and with brush, soap and hot water, gave him a thorough washing, not being at all particular about breaking the skin. The victim shrieked and groaned under their treatment, but to no purpose. They dressed him in a new suit of clothes and sent him home, warning him to keep clean under penalty of a second scrubbing.

NEGROES ABANDONING NORTH CAROLINA.

Raleigh, N. C., March 16 (Special).—The negro exodus from this State is becoming an organized movement, and now has the appearance of developing into a regular systematic colonization. All the colored preachers here are moving in the matter, and are advising the negroes to colonize in Arkansas. Mass meetings are held nightly, at which negro orators urge the negroes to leave the State, and the preachers are preaching it from the pulpits. A circular was issued here to-day, signed by ten negro preachers of this place, and calling for a meeting of the Association, with ultimate colonization of all the negroes in the State of Arkansas as its object.

FIVE WINS THE POOL CHAMPIONSHIP.

The final game in the pool tournament at Daly's Assembly Rooms, in Brooklyn, was finished last

night. The score from the previous nights stood: Day, 158; Moore, 127. Fry, 300; Malone, 267; scratches: Fry, 3; Malone, 4.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

CONFORMING TO THE INTERSTATE LAW.

EFFECT OF THE RECENT AMENDMENTS EXPLAINED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY.

Pittsburg, March 16.—The Pennsylvania Company officials have sent out a circular of instructions to their agents in conformity with the requirements of the amended Interstate Commerce Law. Particular attention is directed to the fact that shippers render themselves liable to a term of imprisonment and a fine of \$5,000 if they fail to represent the contents of packages sent by them in order to have them secure the smaller rate of a lower classification. Since the amendments to the law were made the railroad officials have been in communication with the Interstate Commerce Commissioners as to the interpretation of some of the most important points. The answers of the commissioners are contained in the circular just issued. Regarding section six, which is about the ten days' notice for an advance in joint rates and rates and three days' notice for a reduction, the commissioners say that the time in each case is to be computed from the day when the notice of advance or reduction reaches the office of the commissioners in Washington. Before this decision was made, on March 7, the railroad officials were undecided whether it was necessary to give such notice to the commission and then date the ten days' notice for an advance in joint rates. The transportation of passengers and freight over continuous lines or routes operated by more than one carrier. The commissioners also rule that the commission is required to enforce the provisions of the act, which makes it the duty of every United States District Attorney, upon the request of the commission, to institute and prosecute all necessary proceedings for that purpose. The effect of the amendments is to place joint rates and individual tariffs under substantially the same rules. In regard to export rates, the commission decides that the law contemplates that all traffic from inland points designed for exportation shall be carried by a single tariff, or an individual tariff. Under these tariffs the inland rate to the point of export cannot be varied without subjecting the carrier to the penalties imposed by violation of the law. Since the amended law went into effect on March 2, railroad officials say that it is noticeable that there has been a sudden stop of rumors of a proposed change of other manner of breaking the law and that both railway people and shippers are more careful in their conduct than they have been since they are now threatened with a fine and imprisonment.

AFFAIRS OF THE TRAFFIC ASSOCIATIONS.

Chicago, March 16 (Special).—Traffic Manager Clarke, of the Omaha road, has refused the chairmanship of the new Trans-Missouri Freight and Passenger Association, and the general managers have named him to present the attempt to select a chairman. At today's meeting a general agreement was adopted for the new association, and General Freight Agent, of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis, was elected temporary chairman, with authority to call meetings in Kansas City. It is said that the cause of the difficulty in selecting a chairman who will represent the general managers have been rather niggardly in the matter of salary.

Vice-Chairman Daniels, of the Central Traffic Association, has issued a call for a mass-meeting of all general passenger and ticket agents and compilers of joint passenger-rate sheets in the United States, to be held at the Burnet House, Cincinnati, March 27. Action will be taken in reference to the publishing and posting of rates, as recently ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Mr. Daniels has also requested a conference with the Commission on the subject on March 21, in Washington, to which representatives of the trunk lines, New-England Southern Passenger, Western States Passenger, Transcontinental, Interstate, and Central Pacific, and other lines, are invited. Mr. Daniels will use every means possible to bring about a settlement of the present demands, which involve an enormous expense.

ALLEGED OFFER TO MANAGER MEEK.

Chicago, March 16.—A morning paper says that it is understood that C. F. Meek, general manager of the Denver, Texas and Fort Worth Railway, while in this city yesterday, received a dispatch from First Assistant Postmaster-General Clarke, ordering him to resign his position of general superintendent of the Railway Mail Service. Mr. Meek is an Iowa man, and a personal friend of Mr. Clarkson.

IS IT NINE OR NINETEEN-FIVE THOUSAND?

GEORGE B. LAWTON SUE FOR AN ACCOUNTING BY HEIRS OF AN ESTATE.

Three judgments aggregating \$60,545 have been entered against George B. Lawton, real estate operator at No. 526 West-st., in favor of C. Becker, \$24,907; J. M. Allaire, \$45,543; E. A. Howes, \$26,115. Mr. Lawton, who lived in the Ninth Ward for nearly forty years, was a heavy operator in real estate on leased land and in stock property. J. H. Whitelegge, a lawyer, said yesterday that in 1881 Mr. Lawton formed a partnership with Mrs. Jane Mull to operate in real estate and property, the contributing most of the capital. This partnership continued for eighteen years until the death of Mrs. Mull in 1879. Mr. Lawton was the executor of her estate, and in 1883 Mr. Whitelegge, representing his client C. Becker, who was one of the heirs of Mrs. Mull, asked for an accounting of the partnership. Mr. Lawton said that he had about \$60,000 in his hands. It was thought there ought to be a much larger sum, and the matter was referred to a referee, who reported that Mr. Lawton had about \$60,000 personally in his possession belonging to the estate, and judgments entered yesterday represent the interest of the several heirs.

Mr. Whitelegge said that Mr. Lawton had twenty days in which to distribute the amount in his hands. Besides personal estate Mr. Whitelegge said that Mr. Lawton also has about \$20,000 of real estate belonging to the Mull estate, and an effort will be made to get that for the heirs. Some time ago, when the referee gave his decision in regard to the partnership, Mr. Lawton had mortgages put on record against the property, and proceedings would now be taken to lift the mortgages from the property.

A reporter called on Mr. Lawton last night at his home, No. 127 West-44th-st., who said with regard to the judgments that he had no doubt they would in time be reversed; that the credits due him had not been brought forward in their true light, and that, as a matter of fact, the debt of Mrs. Mull was indebted to him rather than to them. The chief error, he said, was in the fact that the partnership with Mrs. Mull, which occurred several years prior to her death.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

"How shall we rank them upon Glory's page?" Moore. J. B. Feltow.

"WOMAN."

"Now, my fairest friend, 'I would I had some flowers: the spring that might become your time of day.'—Shakespeare.

"OUR SISTER SOCIETIES."

"We have been friends together. In sunshine and in shade."—Tennyson.

Presidents of various societies.

Secretary Henry McCloskey read the following letter from President Harrison:

Executive Mansion, Washington, March 11, 1889.

Dear Sir: In reply to your kind invitation on behalf of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, to attend the 10th anniversary dinner of the society, addressed to the President, I am directed to convey his sincere thanks and regrets that his engagements make it impossible for him to be present.

Letters of regret were also received from Governor Hill, William M. Evans, and others.